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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 122.48 require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. CWC Sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Board to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements, which implement the federal and State regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

Composite samples may be taken by a proportional sampling device approved by the Executive Officer or by grab samples composited in proportion to flow.

Facilities authorized to discharge under the General Permit shall meet the basic monitoring requirements of this Monitoring and Reporting Program. The Regional Water Board may require additional monitoring, as needed and on a case-by-case basis, to determine compliance with the requirements of the General Permit, to more fully characterize discharges from authorized sites, and otherwise to assure protection of receiving water quality and beneficial uses.

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

The Discharger shall establish the following monitoring locations to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements of the General Permit.

Sample Stream or Discharge Point	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
Treatment System Influent	M-INF	Untreated groundwater at a point in the groundwater collection system immediately prior to treatment.
Discharge Point 001	M-001	Treated effluent, after treatment and before contact with the receiving water and/or dilution by any other water or waste.
Discharge Point 002	M-002	If more than one discharge point is authorized under the General Permit, compliance monitoring locations shall be named M-002, M-003, etc. and shall be located so as to allow collection of treated effluent after treatment and before contact with receiving water and/or dilution by any other water or waste.
Receiving Water	R-001	Receiving water immediately upstream of the point of discharge so that samples are representative of upstream, background conditions within the receiving stream.
Receiving Water	R-002	Receiving water at an appropriate monitoring location, downstream of the point of discharge, that adequately represents downstream water quality.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The Discharger shall monitor untreated groundwater/influent to the treatment facility at monitoring location M-INF in accordance with the following schedule.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Frequency
Flow	gpd ^A	Continuous	Daily

^A gpd = gallons per day

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The Discharger shall monitor treated effluent at Monitoring Locations M-001, M-002, etc in accordance with the following schedule.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency	Analytical Method
Flow	gpd	Continuous meter	daily	Approved test methods described in The Federal Code of Regulations at 40 CFR 136
Temperature	° C	Field monitor	1x / month	
pH	stdn units	Field monitor	1x / month	
Total Dissolved Solids ^A	mg/L	Grab or Composite	2x / year	
Specific Conductance ^A	µmhos/cm	Field monitor	2x / year	
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Field monitor	2x / year	
Hardness	mg/L	Grab or Composite	2x / year	
Boron ^A	mg/L	Grab or Composite	2x / year	
TPH, BTEX Compounds, and Fuels Oxygenates ^B	µg/L	Grab	1x / month ^H	
VOCs ^C	µg/L	Grab	1x / month ^H	
Acute Toxicity ^D	pass/fail	Grab or Composite	1x / year ^H	
Chronic Toxicity ^E	TUc	Grab or Composite	1x / year	
CTR Pollutants ^{F, I}	µg/L	Grab	2x / year ^H	
Title 22 Pollutants ^{G, I}	µg/L	Grab	2x / year ^H	

^A Specific conductance, total dissolved solids, and boron shall be monitored in effluent only if the receiving water is specifically identified in Table 3-1 of the Basin Plan and listed in Attachment B of this Order; and as established by Section IV. C. 4 of the General Permit, the water quality objectives for the specifically identified receiving waters are applicable as end-of-pipe effluent limitations.

^B TPH = total petroleum hydrocarbons. BTEX compounds = benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, and xylene. Fuel oxygenates = methyl tertiary-butyl ether, di-isopropyl ether, tertiary-amyl methyl ether, ethyl tertiary-butyl alcohol, methanol, and ethanol. These pollutants shall be monitored monthly only at sites where petroleum products have impacted groundwater. Monitoring for these pollutants shall not be discontinued at any site authorized by the General Permit until the Executive Officer has provided written concurrence that petroleum products have not impacted groundwater.

^C VOCs = volatile organic compounds = those pollutants identified as Compound Nos. 17 – 44 by the California Toxics Rule at 40 CFR 131.38 (b) and those pollutants identified as Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs) for which the Department of Health Services has established Maximum Contaminant Levels at Title 22 California Code of Regulations § 64444. These pollutants shall be monitored monthly at sites where volatile organic compounds have impacted groundwater. Monitoring for these pollutants shall not be discontinued at any site authorized by the General Permit until the Executive Officer has provided written concurrence that volatile organic compounds, excluding those associated with petroleum products, have not impacted groundwater.

^D Whole effluent acute toxicity testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section V of this MRP.

^E Whole effluent chronic toxicity testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section V of this MRP.

^F CTR Pollutants are those identified as Compound Nos. 1 – 126 by the California Toxics Rule (CTR) at 40 CFR 131.38.

^G Title 22 Pollutants are those pollutants with drinking water primary maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) established by the State Department of Health Services at Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Division 4, Chapter 15, Article 4 (Primary Standards – Inorganic Chemicals) and Article 5.5 (Primary Standards – Organic Chemicals).

^H Monitoring for this parameter shall occur during the first thirty days of operation and during the first and third calendar quarters thereafter.

^I Compliance monitoring data for the CTR and Title 22 pollutants shall be submitted with the Notice of Intent (NOI) for authorization to discharge under Order No. R1-2006-0048 and during the first and third calendar quarters thereafter.

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Acute Toxicity

Dischargers shall conduct acute toxicity monitoring, in accordance with the following requirements, to determine compliance with the acute toxicity effluent limitation established by this Order.

1. **Test Frequency.** Dischargers shall conduct whole effluent acute toxicity testing one time per year.
2. **Sample Type.** For static renewal testing, grab samples representative of effluent quality shall be collected at Monitoring Location M-001.
3. **Test Species.** Test species for acute toxicity monitoring shall be an invertebrate, (the water flea - *Ceriodaphnia dubia*) and a vertebrate (the rainbow trout - *Oncorhynchus mykiss* or the fathead minnow – *Pimephales promelas*), for the first two suites of tests conducted in accordance with the provisions of the General Permit. After this screening period, acute toxicity testing shall be conducted using the most sensitive species.
4. **Test Methods.** The presence of acute toxicity shall be determined as specified in *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms* (U.S. EPA Office of Water, EPA/821-R-02-012, 5th edition or subsequent editions), or other methods approved by the Executive Officer.
5. **Test Failure.** If an acute toxicity test does not meet all test acceptability criteria, as specified in the test method, the Discharger shall re-sample and re-test as soon as possible, but not later than 7 days following notification of test failure.
6. **Accelerated Monitoring.** If acute toxicity test results indicate acute toxicity in effluent exceeding the effluent limitation established by the General Permit, (90 percent survival), and the test procedures meet all acceptability criteria, the Discharger shall take two more samples - one within 14 days and one within 21 days of receiving the initial sample result. If any of these accelerated monitoring samples exceed the effluent limitation, within thirty days of notification by the laboratory of test results exceeding the effluent limitation during accelerated monitoring, the Permittee shall submit a TRE Action Plan to the Regional Water Board, including, at minimum:
 - a. Specific actions the Permittee will take to investigate and identify the cause(s) of toxicity, including a TRE WET monitoring schedule;
 - b. Specific actions the Permittee will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and
 - c. A schedule for these actions.

If the two accelerated monitoring samples are in compliance with the acute toxicity limitation, and testing procedures meet acceptability criteria, then a TRE is not be required. If the discharge has been discontinued before the accelerated monitoring samples can be collected, the Discharger shall contact the Executive Officer within 21 days with a plan to demonstrate compliance with the acute toxicity effluent limitation.

7. Notification. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board in writing within 14 days of the receipt of test results that exceed the acute toxicity effluent limitation. The notification will describe actions the Discharger has taken or will take to investigate and correct the cause(s) of toxicity. It shall also include a status report on any actions required by this Order, with a schedule for actions not yet completed. If no actions have been taken, the reasons shall be given.
8. Following initiation of a TRE, if the cause of toxicity cannot be identified and eliminated within a reasonable period of time, as determined by the Executive Officer, the Permittee shall discontinue the discharge. The Permittee shall correct the toxicity in effluent to the satisfaction of the Executive officer prior to resuming a discharge to surface waters.
9. The Executive Officer may require a discharger to initiate a TRE, notwithstanding the results of accelerated monitoring.

B. Chronic Toxicity

The Discharger shall conduct chronic toxicity testing to determine compliance with the Basin Plan's narrative water quality objective for toxicity and shall adhere to the following chronic toxicity testing requirements.

1. Test Frequency. The Discharger shall conduct routine chronic toxicity testing at least one time every year.
2. Sample Type. For static renewal testing, grab samples representative of effluent quality shall be collected at Monitoring Location 001.
1. Test Species. The following three test species shall be used for chronic toxicity monitoring conducted pursuant to the General Permit.

Short-Term Methods for Estimating Chronic Toxicity – Fresh Waters

Species	Scientific Name	Effect	Test Duration
fathead minnow	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>	larval survival; growth	7 days
water flea	<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>	survival; number of young	6 to 8 days
alga	<i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i>	growth rate	4 days

4. Test Methods. The presence of chronic toxicity shall be determined as specified in EPA's *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and*

Receiving Water to Freshwater Organisms (U.S. EPA Report No. EPA-821-R-02-013, 4th or subsequent editions).

5. Test Dilutions. Chronic toxicity testing shall be conducted using a control and a series of five effluent dilutions (100, 85, 70, 50, and 25 percent). Control and dilution water should be receiving water or laboratory water, as appropriate, as described in the EPA guidance manual. If the dilution water used is different from the culture water, a second control using culture water shall be used.
6. Reference Toxicant. If organisms are not cultured in-house, concurrent testing with a reference toxicant shall be conducted. Where organisms are cultured in-house, monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. Reference toxicant tests also shall be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity tests (e.g., same test duration, etc).
7. Test Failure. If either the reference toxicant test or the chronic toxicity test does not meet all test acceptability criteria, as specified in the test method, the Discharger shall re-sample and re-test as soon as possible, but not later than 7 days following notification of test failure.
8. Accelerated Monitoring Numeric Trigger. The chronic toxicity monitoring trigger is 1.0 chronic toxicity units (TUC, where $TUC = 100 / NOEC$). The monitoring trigger is not an effluent limitation; it is the toxicity threshold at which the Discharger is required to begin accelerated monitoring.
9. Notification. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board in writing within 14 days of the receipt of test results exceeding the chronic toxicity monitoring trigger.
10. Accelerated Monitoring Requirements. If the result of any chronic toxicity test exceeds the monitoring trigger, and the testing meets all test acceptability criteria, the Permittee shall initiate accelerated monitoring. Accelerated monitoring shall consist of four additional effluent samples, one test conducted approximately every week, over a four-week period. Testing shall commence within 14 days of receipt of the sample results indicating an exceedance of the toxicity monitoring trigger. If the discharge is discontinued before the additional samples can be collected, the Permittee shall contact the Executive Officer within 21 days with a plan to reduce chronic toxicity in effluent. The following protocol shall be used for accelerated monitoring and TRE implementation.
 - a. If the results of four consecutive accelerated monitoring tests do not exceed the monitoring trigger, the Permittee may discontinue accelerated monitoring and resume regular chronic toxicity monitoring. If there is evidence of persistent effluent toxicity, as defined below, a TRE shall be initiated.
 - b. If the source(s) of the toxicity is easily identified, the Discharger shall make necessary corrections to the facility and shall continue accelerated monitoring until four (4) consecutive accelerated tests do not exceed the monitoring trigger. Upon confirmation that effluent toxicity has been eliminated, the Permittee may discontinue accelerated monitoring and resume regular chronic toxicity monitoring.

- c. If the result of any accelerated toxicity test exceeds the monitoring trigger, the Permittee shall discontinue accelerated monitoring and initiate a TRE to investigate the cause(s) of, and identify corrective actions to reduce or eliminate effluent toxicity. Within thirty (30) days of notification by the laboratory of the test results exceeding the monitoring trigger during accelerated monitoring, the Permittee shall submit a TRE Action Plan to the Regional Water Board including, at minimum:
 - i. Specific actions the Permittee will take to investigate and identify the cause(s) of toxicity, including a TRE WET monitoring schedule;
 - ii. Specific actions the Permittee will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and
 - iii. A schedule for these actions.
- d. Following initiation of a TRE, if the cause of toxicity cannot be identified and eliminated within a reasonable period of time, as determined by the Executive Officer, the Permittee shall discontinue the discharge. The Permittee shall correct the toxicity in effluent to the satisfaction of the Executive officer prior to resuming a discharge to surface waters.
- e. The Executive Officer may require a Discharger to initiate a TRE, notwithstanding the results of accelerated monitoring.

C. Additional Testing

The Executive Officer may request additional toxicity testing following any significant change in the nature of the effluent discharged due to changes in groundwater character, treatment system operation, or treatment system components.

D. Toxicity Reporting Requirements

- 1. Chronic toxicity monitoring results shall be reported in chronic toxicity units (TUc), where $TUc = [100 / NOEC]$ or $[100 / ICp]$ or $[100 / ECp]$, where IC and EC are expressed in percent effluent. Acute toxicity monitoring results shall be reported as the percent survival in undiluted effluent.
- 2. Routine Reporting: Toxicity monitoring results shall be reported in accordance with the appropriate EPA guidance manuals and this MRP and shall be attached to the self monitoring reports. Reporting of acute and chronic toxicity test results shall, at a minimum, include the following information for each test. (See Attachment C for definitions.)
 - a. Sample date(s),
 - b. Test initiation date,
 - c. Test specie(s),

- d. End point values for each dilution (e.g. number of young, growth rate, percent survival),
 - e. NOEC value(s), in percent effluent,
 - f. IC₁₅, IC₂₅, IC₄₀, and IC₅₀ values (or EC₁₅, EC₂₅...etc.) in percent effluent
 - g. TUc values (100 / NOEC, 100 / IC₂₅, and 100 / EC₂₅),
 - h. Mean percent mortality (\pm standard deviation) after 96 hours in 100% effluent, if applicable,
 - i. NOEC and LOEC values for reference toxicant test(s),
 - j. IC₅₀ or EC₅₀ value(s) for reference toxicant test(s), and
 - k. Available water quality measurements for each test (e.g. pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, hardness (as CaCO₃), salinity, ammonia).
3. Compliance Summary: Results of acute and chronic toxicity monitoring shall be provided in the next quarterly self monitoring report and shall be tabulated to include the results all toxicity monitoring (screening, routine, and accelerated) that has been performed during the previous three years. The Compliance Summary shall clearly highlight that the Permittee is or is not in compliance with effluent limitations and other requirements of the General Permit regarding whole effluent toxicity.

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The General Permit does not authorize discharges to land.

VII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The General Permit does not authorize reclamation or reuse of wastewater.

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The Discharger shall monitor the receiving water at Monitoring Locations R-001 and at R-002 if applicable, according to the following schedule.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency	Analytical Method
Temperature	° C	field monitor	1x / month	40 CFR 136
pH	stdn units	field monitor	1x / month	
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	field monitor	1x / month	
Turbidity	NTU	grab	1x / month	
Hardness	mg/L	grab	2x / year	
CTR Pollutants ^{A, D}	µg/L	Grab	2x / year ^C	
Title 22 Pollutants ^{B, D}	µg/L	Grab	2x / 1year ^C	

^A CTR Pollutants are those identified as Compound Nos. 1 – 126 by the California Toxics Rule (CTR) at 40 CFR 131.38.

^B Title 22 Pollutants are those pollutants with drinking water primary maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) established by the State Department of Health Services at Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Division 4, Chapter 15, Article 4 (Primary Standards – Inorganic Chemicals) and Article 5.5 (Primary Standards – Organic Chemicals).

^C Monitoring for this parameter shall occur during the first thirty days of operation and during the first and third calendar quarters thereafter.

^D Compliance monitoring data for the CTR and Title 22 pollutants shall be conducted during the first thirty days of operation and during the first and third calendar quarters thereafter.

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The CTR and Title 22 pollutants and the fuel oxygenates shall be monitored in accordance with the following provisions.

- A. Laboratories performing analyses for the CTR and Title 22 pollutants and the fuel oxygenates shall be certified by the California Department of Health Services in accordance with the Section 13176 of the California Water Code.
- B. With each sample result, dischargers shall report:
 1. The Reporting Level (RL), as described below, and
 2. The laboratory's current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure established at 40 CFR Part 136, EPA's *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants*.
- C. The Minimum Levels (MLs) for the CTR pollutants and the fuel oxygenates and the Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting (DLRs) for the Title 22 pollutants listed in Tables 1, 2, and 3 below represent the lowest quantifiable concentrations in a sample based on the proper application of all method-based analytical procedures and the absence of any matrix interferences. Assuming that all method-specific analytical steps are followed, the

ML and DLR values will also represent, after the appropriate application of method-specific factors (as described in 2.4 of the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California*), the lowest standards in the calibration curves during pollutant analyses. Common analytical practices sometimes require differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards. Examples include:

Substance or Grouping	Method-Specific Treatment	Most Common Method-Specific Factor
Volatile Organics	No differential treatment	1
Semi-Volatile Organics	Samples concentrated by extraction	1000
Metals	Samples diluted or concentrated	0.5, 2, and 4
Pesticides	Samples concentrated by extraction	100

Other factors may be applied to the MLs and DLRs depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied in cases where there are matrix effects is to dilute the sample by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied to the ML or DLR. Application of such factors will alter the MLs or DLRs and result in computation of the Reporting Level (RL).

Dischargers shall instruct the analytical laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the Minimum Level (ML) for the CTR pollutants and the fuel oxygenates or the Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting (DLR) for the Title 22 pollutants, or their equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards, is, at least, the lowest calibration standard; **however, dischargers and their analytical labs shall use the lowest quantification limit that is reasonable.** Dischargers and their analytical laboratories may establish MLs or DLRs that are lower than the values listed below in Tables 1, 2, and 3. At no time shall analytical data be derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point on a calibration curve.

Laboratories must provide a reason if analytical methods cannot achieve the MLs listed in Tables 1, Table 2, and Table 3 below for the reported analyses.

D. Reporting Protocols

Dischargers shall report analytical results using the following reporting protocols.

1. For sample results greater than or equal to the RL, the measured concentration shall be reported.
2. For sample results less than the RL but greater than or equal to the method detection limit (MDL), results shall be reported as DNQ (detected but not quantified). The estimated pollutant concentration shall also be reported.
2. Sample results less than the MDL shall be reported as ND (not detected).
3. When an RL is greater than the applicable ML or DLR for a given pollutant as listed in Table 1, Table 2, or Table 3 below, the Discharger shall explain why the RL is higher than the ML or DLR.

E. Compliance Determination

1. Dischargers shall be deemed out of compliance with an effluent limitation, if the concentration of the pollutant is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the RL.

Table 1 - MLs for CTR Pollutants

CTR Pollutant	CAS No.	ML
Antimony	7440360	0.5
Arsenic	7440382	1.0
Beryllium	7440417	0.5
Cadmium	7440439	0.25
Chromium ⁺³	7440473	-
Chromium ⁺⁶	18540299	5.0
Copper	7440508	0.5
Lead	7439921	0.5
Mercury	7439976	0.2
Nickel	7440020	1.0
Selenium	7782492	1.0
Silver	7440224	0.25
Thallium	7440280	1.0
Zinc	7440666	1.0
Cyanide	57125	5.0
Asbestos	1332214	-
2,3,7,8 TCDD	1746016	
Acrolein	107028	2.0
Acrylonitrile	107131	2.0
Benzene	71432	0.5
Bromoform	75252	0.5
Carbon Tetrachloride	56235	0.5
Chlorobenzene	108907	0.5
Chlorodibromomethane	124481	0.5
Chloroethane	75003	0.5
2-Chlorethylvinyl Ether	110758	1.0
Chloroform	67663	0.5
Dichlorobromomethane	75274	0.5
1,1 Dichloroethane	75343	0.5
1,2 Dichloroethane	107062	0.5
1,1 Dichloroethene	75354	0.5

CTR Pollutant	CAS No.	ML
1,2 Dichloropropane	78875	0.5
1,3 Dichloropropylene	542756	0.5
Ethylbenzene	100414	0.5
Methyl Bromide	74839	1.0
Methyl Chloride	74873	0.5
Methylene Chloride	75092	0.5
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	79345	0.5
Tetrachloroethylene	127184	0.5
Toluene	108883	0.5
Trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene	156605	0.5
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	71556	0.5
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	79005	0.5
Trichloroethylene	79016	0.5
Vinyl Chloride	75014	0.5
2 Chlorophenol	95578	2.0
2,4 Dichlorophenol	120832	1.0
2,4 Dimethylphenol	105679	1.0
4,6 Dinitro-2-methylphenol	534521	5.0
2,4 Dinitrophenol	51285	5.0
2 Nitrophenol	88755	10
4-Nitrophenol	100027	5.0
4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol	59507	1.0
Pentachlorophenol	87865	1.0
Phenol	108952	1.0
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	88062	10
Acenaphthene	83329	0.5
Acenaphthylene	208968	0.2
Anthracene	120127	2.0
Benzidine	92875	5.0
Benzo(a)Anthracene	56553	5.0
Benzo(a)Pyrene	50328	2.0

CTR Pollutant	CAS No.	ML
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	205992	10
Benzo(g,h,i)Perylene	191242	0.1
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	207089	2.0
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	111911	5.0
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	111444	1.0
Bis (2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether	39638329	2.0
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	117817	5.0
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	101553	5.0
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate	85687	10
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	7005723	10
Chrysene	218019	5.0
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	53703	5.0
1,2 Dichlorobenzene	95501	0.1
1,3 Dichlorobenzene	541731	2.0
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	106467	1.0
3,3 Dichlorobenzidine	91941	1.0
Diethyl Phthalate	84662	5.0
Dimethyl Phthalate	131113	2.0
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	84742	2.0
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	121142	10
2,6 Dinitrotoluene	606202	5.0
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	117840	5.0
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine	122667	10
Fluoranthene	206440	1.0
Fluorene	86737	0.05
Hexachlorobenzene	118741	0.1
Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	1.0
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474	1.0
Hexachloroethane	67721	5.0
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	193395	1.0
Isophorone	78591	0.05
Napthalene	91203	1.0

CTR Pollutant	CAS No.	ML
Nitrobenzene	98953	0.2
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759	1.0
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	621647	5.0
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86306	5.0
Phenanthrene	85018	1.0
Pyrene	129000	0.05
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	120821	0.05
Aldrin	309002	1.0
alpha-BHC	319846	0.005
beta-BHC	319857	0.01
Lindane (gamma-BHC)	58899	0.005
delta-BHC	319868	0.02
Chlordane	57749	0.005
4,4-DDD	72548	0.1
4,4-DDE	72559	0.05
4,4-DDT	50293	0.05
Dieldrin	60571	0.01
alpha-Endosulfan	959988	0.01
beta-Endosulfan	33213659	0.02
Endosulfan Sulfate	1031078	0.01
Endrin	72208	0.05
Endrin Aldehyde	7421934	0.01
Heptachlor	76448	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	1024573	0.01
PCBs	1336363	0.01
Toxaphene	8001352	0.5

Table 2 - DLRs for the Title 22 Pollutants

Title 22 Pollutant	CAS No.	DLR (µg/L)
Aluminum	7429905	50
Antimony	7440360	6.0
Arsenic	7440382	2.0
Asbestos	1332214	0.2 MFL > 10 µm
Barium	7440393	100
Beryllium	7440417	1.0
Cadmium	7440439	1.0
Chromium		10
Cyanide	57125	100
Fluoride	7782414	100
Mercury	7439976	1.0
Nickel	7440020	10
Nitrate (as N)	-	2,000
Nitrate + Nitrite (sum as N)	-	-
Nitrite (as N)	-	400
Selenium	7782492	5.0
Thallium	7440280	1.0
Benzene	71432	0.5
Carbon Tetrachloride	56235	0.5
1,2 Dichlorobenzene	95501	0.5
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	106467	0.5
1,1 Dichloroethane	75343	0.5
1,2 Dichloroethane	107062	0.5
1,1 Dichloroethene	75354	0.5
Cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene	156592	0.5
Trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene	156605	0.5
Methylene Chloride	75092	0.5
1,2 Dichloropropane	78875	0.5

Title 22 Pollutant	CAS No.	DLR (µg/L)
1,3 Dichloropropylene	542756	0.5
Ethylbenzene	100414	0.5
Methyl-tert-butyl-ether	1634044	3.0
Monochlorobenzene	108907	0.5
Styrene	100425	0.5
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	79345	0.5
Tetrachloroethylene	127184	0.5
Toluene	108883	0.5
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	120821	0.5
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	71556	0.5
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	79005	0.5
Trichloroethylene	79016	0.5
Trichlorofluoromethane	75694	5.0
1,1,2 Trichloro-1,2,2 Trifluoroethane	76131	10
Vinyl Chloride	75014	0.5
Xylenes	1330207	0.5
Alachlor	15972608	1.0
Atrazine	1912249	0.5
Bentazon	25057890	2.0
Benzo(a)pyrene	50328	0.1
Carbofuran	1563662	5.0
Chlordane	57749	0.1
2,4 D	94757	10
Dalapon	75990	10
Dibromochloropropane	96128	0.01
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	103231	5.0
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117817	3.0
Dinoseb	88857	2.0
Diquat	85007	4.0
Endothall	145733	45
Endrin	72208	0.1

Title 22 Pollutant	CAS No.	DLR (µg/L)
Ethylene Dibromide	8003074	0.02
Glyphosate	1071836	25
Heptachlor	76448	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	1024573	0.01
Hexachlorobenzene	118741	0.5
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474	1.0
Lindane	58899	0.2
Methoxychlor	72435	10
Molinate	2212671	2.0

Title 22 Pollutant	CAS No.	DLR (µg/L)
Oxamyl	23135220	20
Pentachlorophenol	87865	0.2
Picloram	1918021	1.0
PCBs	1336363	0.5
Simazine	122349	1.0
Thiobencarb	28249776	1.0
Toxaphene	8001352	1.0
2,3,7,8 TCDD (Dioxin)	1746016	5 x 10 ⁻⁶
2,4,5 TP (Silvex)	93721	1.0

Table 3 MLs for Fuel Oxygenates

Table 3 - MLs for the Fuel OxygenatesFuel Oxygenates	CAS No.	ML (µg/l)
MTBE	1634044	0.5
DIPE	10823	0.5
TAME	994058	0.5
ETBE	637923	0.5
TBA	75650	5.0
Methanol	67561	1,000
Ethanol	64175	5.0

X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.

B. Self Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

1. At any time during the term of this permit, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit self-monitoring reports. Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit self-monitoring reports in accordance with the requirements described below. Dischargers shall continue to submit hard copies of SMRs in addition to electronic submittals.
2. The Discharger shall submit quarterly and annual SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using U.S. EPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this General Permit. Quarterly reports shall be due on May 1, August 1, November 1, and February 1 following each calendar quarter. Annual Reports shall be due on February 1 following each calendar year.
3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuous	June 29, 2006	All	Quarterly Reports shall be due on May 1, August 1, November 1, and February 1 following each calendar quarter
1x / month	First day of calendar month following start up (new dischargers) or following the permit effective date (existing dischargers)	1 st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	
1x / quarter	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following the permit effective date	Jan 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through Sep 30 Oct 1 through Dec 31	
2x / year	Approximately January 1 and July 1 of each year following start up (new dischargers) or following the permit effective date (existing dischargers)	January 1 through June 30 July 1 through December 31	
1x / year	Closest of January 1 or July 1 following start up (new dischargers) or following the permit effective date and at one year intervals thereafter	January 1 through December 31	
1x / 2 years	Approximately January 1 following start up (new dischargers) or following the permit effective date (existing dischargers) and at two year intervals thereafter	January 1 through December 31	

4. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations. Each quarterly SMR shall also include copies of signed laboratory reports for the reported analytical data.
5. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the waste discharge requirements and requirements of the Monitoring and Reporting Program; discuss corrective

actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.

6. SMRs must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, signed and certified as required by the standard provisions (Attachment D), to the address listed below:

North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
5550 Skylane Blvd., Suite A
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

7. Monitoring data and reports shall also be submitted electronically to the State Water Resources Control Board's Geographic Environmental Information Management System database (GeoTracker) as required by Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 30, Article 2, Sections 3890-3895 of the California Code of Regulations).

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

1. As described in Section X. B. 1, above, at any time during the term of this General Permit, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit self-monitoring reports. The Discharger shall submit hard copies of DMRs, even after electronic submittals are required, in accordance with the requirements described below.
2. DMRs must be signed and certified as required by the standard provisions (Attachment D). The Discharge shall submit the original DMR and one copy of the DMR to the address listed below:

State Water Resources Control Board
Discharge Monitoring Report Processing Center
Post Office Box 671
Sacramento, CA 95812

3. All discharge monitoring results must be reported on the official U.S. EPA pre-printed DMR forms (EPA Form 3320-1, available at <http://www.epa.gov/earth1r6/6en/w/dmr.htm>). Forms that are self-generated or modified cannot be accepted.
4. Monitoring reports and monitoring data shall also be submitted electronically to the State Water Resources Control Board's GeoTracker database as required by Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 30 of the California Code of Regulations